Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1861. NUMBER 183.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Busy Day in the Legislature.

PASSAGE OF AMENDMENTS TO THE BANKING LAW BY THE HOUSE.

OFFICIAL CENSUS RETURNS.

Applicants for the Office of Notary Public, etc.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 30, 1861.

BILLS PASSED.

The Senate this morning passed some sixteen bills, among which were the following: For an act to prevent the transmission of lies by telegraph; for an act to incorporate the Farmers' Tornado Insurance Co.; for an act to improve canals in Kenzie's Addition to Chicago; for an act to secure to creditors against desiure of the estate of debtors who come to assign, and for the benefit of creditors. This is an important bill, and its provisions are substantially as follows: No assignment shall be valid until the assignee shall file with the Clerk of the Circuit Circuit Court where the assignee resides, a schedule of property, and also a bond with sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of his duties. All assignments shall be sealed within two years, unless further time is given by the Court. Assignees may be removed by Court for neglect of duties. Fees and costs of assignees to be approved by Court.

VIRGINIA AND WISCONSIN RESOLUTIONS.

Messages were received from the Governor communicating the resolves of the Virginia and those of the Wisconsin Legislatures concerning the present crisis, and on motion were referred—the House concurring—to the Committees on Federal Relations of the two branches.

STATE TRUSTEE.

The message from the Governor nominating Martin H. Cassel Canal Trustee was taken up and confirmed by an unanimous vote of the Senate.

A POSTPONEMENT.

For political reasons the visit of the Joint Committee to examine the State Institutions at Jacksonville was postponed to Friday next. The Senate held no afternoon session.

THE HOUSE.

The House has done a great day's work, the most important of the session; a great portion of the time has been taken up in the introduction of bills. The number introduced to-day is nearly 100—making in all 507 House Bills.

PASSAGE OF THE BANK BILL—63 TO 6.

In the afternoon the bill amending the General Banking Law of this State, known as the Auditor's Bill, came up, and after a pretty thorough ventilation of the wild-cat policy and practices by Messrs. Hurlbut and Sessmon, was passed: ayes 63, noes 6. This is a triumph of the legitimate bankers, and the vote shows clearly the animus of the House, and guarantees to the people of this State legislative reform on the laws concerning paper currency. The following is a brief synopsis of the bill:

Section 1 provides that Masters in Chancery shall not have power to grant injunctions against the Auditor.

Section 2 provides that Judges shall not grant injunctions against the Auditor except when the affidavit shows the bank not liable for the payment of the notes, or upon depositing the amount in specie with the Court for the redemption of the notes protested.

Section 3 provides that any Notary Public in this State may protest the notes of say bank in this State.

Sections 4th and 5th provides that when the place of business of the bank cannot be found, or if found closed during regular business hours, then the protest may be made as if the notes had been duly presented.

PERSONAL MATTERS.

Judge John Petit, formerly of Indiana, lately a Judge of the United States Court in Kansas, arrived last night in the city, had an interview with Mr. Lincoln, and thereafter left to Washington. An amendment to the bill admitting Kansas was attached for his special benefit, and his visit here is supposed to have some connection therewith.

Judge Bates remains in town to-day. He circulates and converses freely with all. He laments the presence of so much disunion feeling in Missouri. Governor Kerner of Belleville is here. John Todd Edgar, Esq., of Tennessee, arrived yesterday, bringing letters to Mr. Lincoln from Hon. John Bell. He is not as confident of the the triumph of the Union men in Tennessee as Gen. Rodgers.

J. P. Usher, Esq. of Indiana, arrived today at noon. The Indianians appear to be as much on the move now as a week or two ago were the Pennsylvanians. Mark W. Delahay of Kansas, and Gen. Larrimer of Denver City, are also here.

OFFICIAL CENSUS RETURNS.—DISTRICTING THE STATE.

Hon. S. A. Hurlburt of Boone received this evening from Washington an official abstract of the census returns for this State, under the seal and signature of the Superintendent of the Census Bureau, Hon. J. C. G. Kennedy. The whole white population is put down at one million six hundred and ninety-one thousand two hundred and thirty-eight, and the ratio of Congressional representation one hundred and twenty-seven thousand two hundred and sixteen. This gives Illinois thirteen Representatives, and a fraction of thirty-seven thousand four hundred and thirty. It is Mr. Hurlburt's opinion that the General Assembly can immediately proceed to district the State into thirteen Congressional Districts.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

I am requested by the Governor and Lieut. Governor to state that there are no vacancies for Notaries Public, and will be none for some time to come. Both Gov. Yates and Lieut. Gov. Hoffmann are daily in receipt of numerous applications for such appointments, and it is due both them and the applicants that this notice should be given.

Affairs at the National Capital.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.

Mr. Reynolds of the House, from the Select Committee of which Mr. Howard is chairman, reported a bill this afternoon that it shall be lawful for the President when necessary, to call forth the militia of all or any of the States, or accept volunteers to such an extent as is required for the purpose of defending forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards and all public buildings which may be unlawfully taken possession of by a combination of persons of another section. He will be empowered to employ the naval force for the same purpose.

The *Constitution* appeared to-day. It was started for the express purpose of sustaining the President, be originating it.

SECESSION MOVEMENTS.

This may be regarded as the turning week of secession movements, and unless some action is behalf of compromise measures be made before Virginia votes, it is feared she will go in favor of secession, and then the hope of a Union Convention will be greatly weakened. Strong efforts are making, therefore, to secure a decisive vote before the close of the week.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The ultimatum of South Carolina, and her determination to keep out of the Union under any circumstances, may open the eyes of the border States. It is understood that, should the Government fail to respond to the demand for a surrender of Fort Sumter, a certain time will be allowed, after which Major Anderson will be called upon to capitulate, and if he does not do so within a limited time, then an assault will take place. This is the programme of South Carolina.

A private letter from Ft. Pickens says the troops are eager for a fight, and can with difficulty be restrained. The Fort, they say, must be seized at any sacrifice.

The Fort Sumter, Pickens, at Pensacola, and Fort Jefferson, at Tortugas, are assailable, when the South Carolinians would not consent to war a longer. Their boast is to be first in everything; the slightest resistance would at once put an end to the impetus necessary to produce a collision. The suspicion that a single soldier of marine was on the way from any quarter of the globe to reinforce Fort Sumter, would be quite enough. The Commissioners and howlings over the strategy of Major Anderson that placed him in possession of Fort Sumter, and out of their power, are scarcely less perceptible than they were ten days ago. They never will cease. I am firmly persuaded. The privilege which is accorded to Maj. Anderson to do his marketing in Charleston, cannot to be showered on the head of Governor Pickens, daily and hourly, an untold amount of curses. "Starve them out," is the cry. Not a steer or a potato would they let go down for Fort Sumter could the issue of the commander have their way. The only thing that prevents a popular outbreak to cut off the supplies is the idea which is knowingly inculcated, that there is a great stroke of policy at the bottom of the conspiracy, and that Gov. Pickens is pursuing a cunning game. But the idea that the Governor is a very cunning man is not widely prevalent.

THE CITY.

☞ See advertisement of Illinois discredited currency wanted, in another column.

RECORDER'S COURT.—The Recorder's Court comes in session on Monday next.

FIGARO.—Ned. Osband at the Tremont House, has just received several thousand genuine Havana cigars, fresh importations, and in the original package. Call for "Figaro." Figaro will certainly please you.

ONE TRAIN A DAY.—The morning train on the Milwaukee Road has been discontinued and there will hereafter be but one train a day between Chicago and Milwaukee, leaving Chicago at 12:20 P. M.

CLEVELAND LODGE—FIFTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL.—At the Tremont House this evening takes place the Fifth Annual Festival of the Cleveland Lodge, F. A. M., always a brilliant affair, and never on any previous occasion having promised better than for to-night.

THE TABLEAUX TO-NIGHT.—It is desired that the Zouaves who aided in some of the representations last night be present at an early hour this evening. The managers have made arrangements by the removal of the table to accommodate all without [illegible].

OFF FOR KANSAS.—Hon. F. N. Blake, who for some time past has been here on a mission of relief for the destitute of Kansas, leaves this morning, to take his seat in the Legislature of that State, to which he has been duly elected. He carries with him the best wishes of numerous friends in this vicinity.

THE HEART OF THE ANDES.—These bright winter days add a heightening charm to Church's great picture, in bringing out its beauties in strong sunlight. Those of our citizens who are allowing the present opportunity to slip by without seeing the Heart of the Andes, know not the amount of pleasure they are thereby losing.

THE WEATHER.—We have recently been experiencing the coldest weather of the season thus far. Yesterday the thermometer commenced the day at from 8 to 10 degrees below zero, and held stiffly to that neighborhood throughout the entire day. It was a good day for the ice trade, and the Skating Park in the abstract, but as to the latter the intense cold froze off the attendance, and left the freer field to the more enthusiastic in this sport.

RE-OPENED.—The Hyde Park Hotel is re-opened and J. Barrell, formerly of the Clifton House, is ready to minister to the comfort of guests in tip top style. The house in all its appointments, as many of our city readers know, is unsurpassed by any hotel in the city. It is located at the terminus of a five mile drive from town, and has already earned for itself pleasant associations in the minds of many who have experienced its facilities for comfort and luxury.

A CONUNDRUM ON THE UNION.—Mrs. Kate Denin Kyan offers a prize of a silver urn for the best conundrum on "The Union," on the occasion of her Benefit on next Friday evening. Conundrums to be handed into the box office of the theatre, accompanied by the name of the author, before Friday evening. A committee of literary gentlemen will decide which is the best, and the conundrums will be read and the prize presented on the stage on that evening.

BIRTH-DAY OF WASHINGTON.—The sailors will never lower the national flag, or consent to see the number of its stars less. The Seaman's Benevolent Society, a young and vigorous association, will testify their devotion to their country and their country's founder, in this day of her peril, by making their first public appearance on the 22d day of February, and closing the exercises with a magnificent ball in the evening. A meeting for arrangements will be held this (Thursday) evening, at seven o'clock, at their rooms, in Lind's Block, when all the members are expected to be present.

CALIFORNIA LIFE.—Rev. Wm. Taylor, the celebrated San Francisco street preacher, delivers a lecture in the First M. E. Church, cor. of Clark and Washington streets, on Friday night, for the benefit of the Ladies' City Mission. Father Taylor, as he is called by the miners and sailors, is the author of "Seven Years Street Preaching in San Francisco," "California Life Illustrated" and other popular works. No one who has ever heard him will fail to hear him again. If you want to laugh and weep over life's scenes in California, go and hear him.

SKATING ON THE LAKE.—With the appearances last evening, and no change of wind intervening, there will be magnificent skating on the lake to-day, and for the second time this winter. It is, however, a pastime to be cautiously followed in that locality, and certainly most dangerous and foolhardy as practiced by some last week, who skated out ten miles from shore. The son of one of our citizens had a narrow escape from drowning by skating into an opening in the ice. Keep near shore, the wind may change and the floating field, in a short time, put an ugly gap between the skater and the land.

LADIES' SKATING.—Some of the fair skaters are becoming proficient in the pastime, so graceful and fleet, that there is actually some danger that we may come to imitate Tartary where lovers' suits become pursuits, and the fleetest follower wins. Binks says he never felt so humiliated in his life as on the other evening when he stood shaky on his skates with frequent and prone visits to the ice to restore confidence, and the while saw Araminta Jane make of herself a fleet Camilla, leaving him about the same chance of keeping pace with her that a horn bug has in a flying match with a humming bird. Binks' skates are on sale.

Young Men's Association.

The twelfth lecture of the regular course will be delivered this evening, at Metropolitan Hall, by Melville W. Fuller, Esq., on the subject of "Self Help." This lecture, we are informed, was written by Mr. Fuller in contravention of certain theories enunciated by Dr. Holland, in his discussion of the same theme, a fortnight ago, and will be treated from an entirely different standpoint. Those of our readers, therefore, who heard the author of "Miss Gilbert's Career," will probably be interested in the expression of views to the contrary of his position.

The Tableaux at Bryan Hall.

Not to use the superlative degree in an invidious sense, we give it as the verdict of an esteemed friend at our elbow that the series of Tableaux given at Bryan Hall last evening and on Tuesday evening, were the finest ever given in this city. Certainly all accounts accord to them a superlative degree.

They were given for the benefit of the South Western City Mission, (take the city map, and see if that is not a broad field,) under the direction of the Berean Baptist Church, and was witnessed by large and delighted audiences. One very elaborate piece last evening, was "Maj. Anderson raising the American Flag at Fort Sumter," made up most artistically with admirable scenic effect. The spectators were thrilled with enthusiasm, and gave long and loud tokens of their approval. There were numerous creditable representations, but none more notable or timely than the above.

Yielding to the pressing desire of many persons, the managers have concluded, contrary to the original determination, to combine the gems of both programmes in a grand final attraction for to-night, when Bryan Hall will doubtless be crowded.

The City Charter.

Editors Tribune:

In an article in your Tuesday's paper under the above title, we read as follows, viz: "There are a few provisions which may require additional guards and restrictions against the abuse of power, a very few which, perhaps, had better be omitted entirely; such, for example, as taking from the people the right of electing the City Attorney, and conferring upon the Mayor the power of appointing that officer."

I wish to add in this connection, also the officer of Clerk of the Police Court. Is there any good reason why the *people* should not fill these offices, in time to come, as in time past? Is not our present Charter as it should be in this respect? If it is, then before the next one passes let it in this respect be made conformable thereto.

A CITIZEN.

Railroad Sold by a Sheriff.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, Jan. 30.—The road-bed, right of way and real estate of the Springfield, Mount View and Pittsburg Railroad Company, from Springfield to Delaware, being or long machinery in the shops and rolling stock, was sold at sheriff's sale to-day. Frederick A. Lane, of New York city, was the purchaser of the entire property, for the first mortgage bond holders at $100,000.

Young Men's Christian Association.

A special meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held Tuesday evening take into consideration the expediency of coning its rooms, in accordance with a call made to tinuing the Association in the future. The importance of the subject, brought together a large number of the active working members, who felt in all its weight the seriousness of the question to be considered. A report from the Finance Committee was made, showing the poverty of the treasury, the Society being at the present time about $450 in arrears, and the amount constantly increasing, under the most economical management. This condition of affairs made it incumbent upon the Committee to take measures to prevent the accumulation of liabilities which could not be met by the Association.

The subject was fully discussed by the members present, amidst regrets that such a call as that made to bring the Association together on this evening should have been necessary. Resolutions were passed lamenting the want of vitality characterizing some departments of the Society, and pledging greater zeal in the future in prayerfully carrying out the objects of the organization.

The earnestness evinced by all in attendance gives much promise of increased usefulness in the future. During the course of the evening the most favorable accounts were given of the good accomplished in the Noon-day and Saturday evening Prayer Meetings, held in the rooms of the Association, which would alone make it incumbent on the members to continue the organization, and upon all Christians to lend their aid in its support. In connection with the above impressive fact, the Association has done much in visiting the sick and afflicted, in affording a pleasant reading-room as a place of resort for young men who would otherwise be left destitute of a refuge from the evil influences which are ever so ready in our city to draw such within its destroying vortex, and in affording a place where the multitude can assemble to hear the gospel preached on the Sabbath in popular districts.

In view of the necessity of continuing the work, a committee of five was appointed to take measures for the immediate relief of the treasury, in obtaining the assistance of our citizens in making up a sum of one thousand dollars, that debt may not clog the energies and impede the usefulness of the Association during the ensuing year. In behalf of this object we recommend the committee and each member of the Association, to all upon whom they may call in reference to this matter. Let cash business man assist in promoting the cause, which will have beneficial influence on young men in his employ. Let each young man lend his aid, remembering he is his "brother's keeper." Let each mother, each sister lend her aid in advancing the cause, and aiding in improving the social, moral and religious condition of young men.

TUTHILL KING, Chairman.
RANSOM M. GUILFORD,
JOHN V. FARWELL,
P. B. PECK,
A. C. LECKIE, *Committee.*

We Have No Old Men.

An evening cotemporary reviews briefly the late series of Union meetings embracing the action of three classes, the "Boys," "Young Men" and "Citizens," and adds:

And now, the middle aged men, the young men and the boys having had their say about the Union, we suggest that the Old Men of Chicago do now call a meeting, and give an expression of their sentiments. "Old men for counsel, young men for war." "We Old Men, full of years and wisdom, give us their "counsel."

Yes, but this calls to mind the leading characteristic difference in our city compared with communities at the seaboard, for we have no Old Men. A stranger in our churches, and usual public assemblages, is compelled to notice this fact, the scarcity of heads made venerable by the frosts of years. They are not here. Our oldest citizens were those who came here young men or in their prime to carve out their fortunes in a wilderness. And cities and towns have sprung up where they made their first settlement, and erected their pioneer cabins, and the thirty years added since our history began has not made them "Old Men."

A gathering of "Old Men" at one of our public Halls would be a novel sight to one long resident in Chicago, and not familiar with the appearance of public assemblies in other States. Doubtless among the audiences at Bryan and Metropolitan Hall, above referred, were numbers of our oldest citizens, men still in the prime of life, who nevertheless saw Chicago when she had sloughs, and reedy brakes, and wild fowl to be shot where now drays and street cars traverse the very heart of our city. We have no "Old Men."

To few we have, are those who have come to their homes since their children at the West, retired from active life, and among them we believe the feeling is a general one, of missing the companionship of those of their own period of life. In our public assemblies at the present time, heads whitened and forms bent by weight of years are rare, very rare; which, we believe, can so truly be written of no other section of country as of the rapidly growing West, and the States of the Pacific seaboard.

PERSONAL.—The following, from the Boston *Journal*, we cheerfully and from personal acquaintance fully endorse in the respects in which it does justice to the excellent worth of a recent accession to the railroad men resident in our city. Mr. Bean has hosts of friends West as well as East, and so do s not come to live at home as a stranger. The Michigan Central are most happy in their selection.

— The departure of Mr. John Q. A. Bean from Boston to assume his duties as General Passenger Agent of the Michigan Central Railroad, at Chicago, was made the occasion for a very pleasant gathering for his friends a few evenings since at the Winthrop House. A dinner was served, to which the numerous guests did handsome justice. Sentiments were offered and speeches made expressing the most cordial friendship for the guest of the evening, and if hearty good wishes secure him future prosperity there can be no doubt of his entire success. Mr. Bean unites in a rare manner the qualities which secure the confidence and regard of all with whom he may come in contact, even though they may be rivals in business. He is a thorough railroad man, well posted in every department of the business, and will prove a fine purchasing agent. His attention is invited to the advertisement of Messrs. Gage, Bro. & Drake, at the Tremont House, yesterday surprised their guests by the appearance of fresh shad and lettuce on their tables, the first of the season of course. Only think of salad fresh, crisp and tender, with the mercury outside at 10 deg. below zero.

HIGHLAND GUARDS, ATTENTION.—You are hereby notified to attend drill this evening at 7½ o'clock, sharp. Let there be a general attendance. JOHN MCARTHUR, Capt.

☞ Lubin's Extracts, warranted genuine, with a large variety of other perfumes of best quality, will be found at Sargent's, corner Randolph and State streets.

☞ Large Trade Sale of Bedsteads, Bureaux, Washstands, &c., &c., this morning at 10 o'clock, by Gilbert & Sampson, auctioneers, 62 Lake street.

THE MODEL SEWING MACHINE OF THE AGE.—Geo. B. Sloat's Elliptic, Lock-Stitch and Improved Shuttle Machine. These machines, from the simplicity of construction and perfection of their ease of management, the perfection of their work on all fabrics, their strength, durability, and the beauty of their finish, stand at the head, unrivalled, the wonder and admiration of every beholder.

The prices are such as commend them to general appreciation, being from Forty to Ninety-Five Dollars. The prices of these machines vary in proportion to finish only. The cheaper ones, though plainer in their appearance, will do their work equally well. Those of the higher prices are superior in style and finish.

These machines make the lock stitch alike on both sides of the cloth, making a strong seam, which will not rip or ravel though every third stitch be cut.

The speed with which they work, their easy and almost noiseless operation, the [illegible] of their hemming and other [illegible] with their other valuable characteristics, make them the best family sewing machine for family sewing and manufacturing purposes, not only in this market, but in the world.

Such are the claims of G. B. Sloat's machines, which we desire to submit to the judgment of those who want the best sewing machines in the market. We therefore respectfully solicit the examination of the public at our office 54 Clark street, where every variety of those machines are on exhibition, and we doubt not you will be convinced by your own inspection of the correctness of our representation. MASON & EASTER,
Agents for G. B. Sloat's Machines, 54 Clark st.

☞ After all the pains and labor taken by E. B. De Land & Co. to produce a pure Saleratus, we are rejoiced to find that the public generally appreciate and are liberally patronizing this celebrated manufactory. De Land & Co.'s Saleratus has a world wide reputation for its perfect purity, and there is no longer any reasonable excuse for obliging people to eat disgusting and unwholesome bread, biscuit, pastry, &c., made so by impure Saleratus. E. B. De Land & Co.'s Manufactory is at Fairport, N. Y. It is sold at wholesale by the principal grocers in large towns, and at retail by grocers and store keepers everywhere. Sold at wholesale by dealers in Chicago and Milwaukee.

JUST THE PLACE AND JUST THE MAN FOR THE PLACE.—The Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dining Rooms, Nos. 121 and 125 Dearborn street, have lately passed into the hands of Messrs. Case & Parmelee. Mr. Case will be remembered as long connected with the pastry department of the Mechanical Bakery, and he is now ready to see all his old friends and make new ones. The bill of fare at this place is rich and varied, the prices low, waiters polite and attentive, and everything nice, new and clean. Jan30-3t

☞ In these slippery times we would advise everybody to send their boots and shoes to Russell & Case, 156 Lake street, and have rubber soles put on. Jan30-3t

☞ Go to John Jones's, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired.

☞ For ANY operation upon your teeth, or for PERFECT artificial work of any desirable style, call on Dr. Allbaugh, No. 58 West Randolph st. Ja26-3m

☞ Call on DuBois at 103 Dearborn street, basement of Portland Block, and get your Sign Painting done cheaply. dec19-3m

☞ See advertisement of J. F. Brierly in another column. It is, as it states, something new. Ja9-3m

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper. ja31-1t

PIKES PEAK.—The Badger State Quartz Mill (six stamp) can be seen in operation at the Machinery Warehouse of Higgins, Mowry & Co., 205 Randolph street. Ja31-4t

GAS FIXTURES.—I am daily receiving from the factories large invoices of new and beautiful patterns of French and American styles of Chandeliers, also a general stock of fixtures suitable for all kinds of buildings, which are for sale at wholesale or retail, very low, at 75 Clark St.
Jan. 21, 1861. H. M. WILMARTH.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 29th inst., at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, Dr. Hall, of North Sangamon street, Mr. JOHN S. ROSS, aged forty one years.

His remains will be removed for interment to Utica, Cook County, this morning at 10 o'clock. All friends are respectfully invited to attend.

New Advertisements.

G. E. SCEVEN, Advertising Agent, 62 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

WANTED.—Information wanted of the whereabouts of E. A. OSBOURN, a watchmaker, who left Chicago about the 1st of October last for a tour in the country in search of employment. Any information of said Osbourn will be thankfully received by his father, who has returned from the Mountains, and is now at the Tremont House. E. H. Griggs. Music Publisher, Chicago. P. O. Box 6098.

WANTED—To purchase a good Second-Hand Locomotive Boiler, about 20 or eight horse power. Apply to 224 East Kinzie street. Ja31-2t*

HYDE PARK HOUSE
IS NOW RE-OPENED,
And ready for the accommodation of guests.
Ja31-4w J. BARRELL.

I WISH TO BUY
$150,000
Of the notes of the Discredited Banks of Illinois, at the office of FIELDS & YOUNG, 62 Clark street.
Ja31-1t(695-3) E. K. WILLARD.

TO RENT.—The Five Story store to rent in the new Marble Front Stores, No. 16 Lake street, the only store to rent in the new edifice with Lake and Dock privileges. Possession given any time before February. Inquire at No. 10 Lake street of S. SAWYER. Ja30-3t

MEMBERS OF THE ST. ANDREWS SOCIETY are requested to attend the funeral of the late JOHN S. ROSS, from the house of Henry Dibb, Esq., 99 North Sangamon street, at 2 o'clock to-day. J. MACKINTOSH, Secretary.

WANTED—Persons with a small capital that wish to engage in a business that pays from $3 to $10 per day, will find the article they need by calling at 121 Randolph street, first floor, Room No. 3, or P. O. Box 3871. Ja30-3t

LECTURE.—A Lecture will be delivered at Metropolitan Hall on Monday evening, the 4th of February, by the well known colored orator, Rev. HARRIET A. LEE, who will prove eloquently by facts and arguments, the claims of the Negro race to time past and now is. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock. Admittance 15 cents. Ja30-6t

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

M. W. FULLER, ESQ.,

Will lecture before the Association, at METROPOLITAN HALL,

This Thursday Evening, at 7½ o'clock.

Subject—"SELF-HELP."

Ja31-1t H. A. BISHOP, Jr., Ch'n. Lec. Com.

122 - - Clark Street - - 122

BILLIARD TABLE LAMPS,
KITCHEN LAMPS,
PARLOR LAMPS,
—AT THE—
Lamp and Oil Emporium.
CHAS. L. NOBLE.
ja30-d-w3-5-6-mlnlsp

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.
JAMES McCAMMON,
Canal Street, bet. Madison and Washington Sts.,
CHICAGO, ILL.,

Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Wood Mouldings, Door Jambs and Architraves of any desired pattern. Chamber Mouldings, by the quantity, kept constantly in all its branches. Scroll sawing and Cornice Brackets, a variety of patterns. Octagon and four sided Balusters and Newels on hand and made to order; stair building and hand rails. Planing and Matching and Sawing done to order in the best manner, at the shortest notice. Fence Pickets. Particular attention given to filling orders from the country for any and all of the above specified articles. Dressed Flooring and Dressed Lumber filled with dispatch, and shipped at the lowest market price. Your attention is invited before purchasing elsewhere. My motto is—Good work and low prices with cash.

Agent for WM. B. HILL'S justly celebrated
GOVERNING VALVES,
For Steam Engines, warranted to regulate the motion of the engine perfectly under any and all circumstances. Send for Circulars.
Post Office Box 4301. ja30-6t-m

A CARD.—The subscriber having dissolved all business connection with JAMES M. PLUMSTED, retains his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on the late firm, he will continue the business at the
OLD STAND,
Canal Street, bet. Madison and Washington Sts.,
AND HOPES BY HIS
Long Experience,
And by strict personal attention to the wants of his customers to merit a share of the public patronage commensurate with the liberal inducements which he is now prepared to offer, having adopted the motto of "Good work and low prices with cash."
Chicago, Jan. 30th, 1861. JAMES McCAMMON.

The attention of builders and others is about to erect houses is respectfully invited before purchasing elsewhere. Country orders promptly attended to.
☞ Post Office box 4282. ja30-3m

HOTEL AND LAKE FOREST ASSOCIATION.

There will be a Special Meeting of the Stockholders in the HOTEL AT LAKE FOREST, AND THE LAKE FOREST ASSOCIATION, on Saturday evening next, at half past seven o'clock, at the Lecture Room of the second Presbyterian Church, to consider the propriety of an arrangement proposed to be entered into by the Trustees, with the Hotel Company, their case of management, the perfection of their work on all fabrics, their strength, durability, and the beauty of their finish, stand at the head, unrivalled, the wonder and admiration of every beholder.

The prices are such as commend them to general appreciation, being from Forty to Ninety-Five Dollars. The prices of these machines vary in proportion to finish only. The cheaper ones, though plainer in their appearance, will do their work equally well. Those of the higher prices are superior in style and finish.

These machines make the lock stitch alike on both sides of the cloth, making a strong seam, which will not rip or ravel though every third stitch be cut.

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Such are the claims of G. B. Sloat's machines, which we desire to submit to the judgment of those who want the best sewing machines in the market. We therefore respectfully solicit the examination of the public at our office 54 Clark street, where every variety of those machines are on exhibition, and we doubt not you will be convinced by your own inspection of the correctness of our representation. MASON & EASTER,
Agents for G. B. Sloat's Machines, 54 Clark st.

☞ After all the pains and labor taken by E. B. De Land & Co. to produce a pure Saleratus, we are rejoiced to find that the public generally appreciate and are liberally patronizing this celebrated manufactory. De Land & Co.'s Saleratus has a world wide reputation for its perfect purity, and there is no longer any reasonable excuse for obliging people to eat disgusting and unwholesome bread, biscuit, pastry, &c., made so by impure Saleratus. E. B. De Land & Co.'s Manufactory is at Fairport, N. Y. It is sold at wholesale by the principal grocers in large towns, and at retail by grocers and store keepers everywhere. Sold at wholesale by dealers in Chicago and Milwaukee.

JUST THE PLACE AND JUST THE MAN FOR THE PLACE.—The Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dining Rooms, Nos. 121 and 125 Dearborn street, have lately passed into the hands of Messrs. Case & Parmelee. Mr. Case will be remembered as long connected with the pastry department of the Mechanical Bakery, and he is now ready to see all his old friends and make new ones. The bill of fare at this place is rich and varied, the prices low, waiters polite and attentive, and everything nice, new and clean. Jan30-3t

☞ Go to John Jones's, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired.

☞ For ANY operation upon your teeth, or for PERFECT artificial work of any desirable style, call on Dr. Allbaugh, No. 58 West Randolph st. Ja26-3m

☞ Call on DuBois at 103 Dearborn street, basement of Portland Block, and get your Sign Painting done cheaply. dec19-3m

☞ See advertisement of J. F. Brierly in another column. It is, as it states, something new. Ja9-3m

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper. ja31-1t

PIKES PEAK.—The Badger State Quartz Mill (six stamp) can be seen in operation at the Machinery Warehouse of Higgins, Mowry & Co., 205 Randolph street. Ja31-4t

GAS FIXTURES.—I am daily receiving from the factories large invoices of new and beautiful patterns of French and American styles of Chandeliers, also a general stock of fixtures suitable for all kinds of buildings, which are for sale at wholesale or retail, very low, at 75 Clark St.
Jan. 21, 1861. H. M. WILMARTH.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 29th inst., at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, Dr. Hall, of North Sangamon street, Mr. JOHN S. ROSS, aged forty one years.

His remains will be removed for interment to Utica, Cook County, this morning at 10 o'clock. All friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.

THURSDAY EVENING, January 31st. Last night of the production of the Romantic Play, in Five Acts, entitled

THE WOMAN IN WHITE,

Dramatized from Wilkie Collins' intensely exciting novel, published in "Harper's Weekly," and pronounced by the Press generally to be the most powerful as the most interesting drama of the day. It will be placed on the boards in the most magnificent manner of all productions in this Theatre, with the following powerful cast:

Laura Fairlie.....Miss Kate Denin Ryan.
Anne Catherick (her counterpart).....
.....Mrs. Ada Forrest.
Sir Percival Glyde.....Mr. Prior.
Count Fosco.....Mr. Haviland.
Walter Harriright.....Mr. Myers.
Mr. Fairlie.....Mr. Hind.

The action of the play is supposed to occupy a period of two years, the scenes of which are laid in

THE LONDON OF THE ALL.

Death by Pestilence! Death by Indians! Death by Shipwreck! Waters at the Tomb of Lazarus!

The performance will conclude with a

GRAND FAN DANCE by the GALE SISTERS.

FRIDAY—Complimentary Benefit of MRS. KATE DENIN RYAN, on which occasion she will present a beautiful SILVER URN to the author of the best Conundrum on "The Union."

THE CHICAGO ART-UNION
Distribution and Exhibition.

This Exhibition of Paintings, Statuary, etc., will be closed on the Fifthsday of February, and the ONE HUNDRED WORKS OF ART for Distribution among the eight hundred subscriber, will take place on the 25th following. The Paintings and Sculptures to be drawn for, with other works, will remain at the Gallery at the time of drawing. Tickets accompanied with a fine large Photograph of the statue, the 50 dollar gift, or a handsome Lithograph of Chicago, or an oil sketch, which entitles the holder to ONE SHARE in the distribution, and a SHARE PRIVILEGE to the Exhibition to the purchaser and family.

Now is the time to see the Exhibition, and purchase the remaining tickets.

Tickets for sale at the Gallery and principal Music and Book stores. Subscriptions received should be sent to the SECRETARY'S ROOMS, Tribune Building.

Two or three intelligent persons desired to canvass. Apply at the Gallery. Reference required.
dec19-3m&w

CHURCH'S GREAT PAINTING.
THE HEART OF THE ANDES,
ON VIEW AT NO. 109 LAKE STREET.
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. and 7 to 9 P. M.

Visitors are requested to bring their Opera Glasses.
Ja31-6t-102

FIFTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL
—OF—
CLEVELAND LODGE NO. 211 A. F. & A. M.,
Will be given at the
TREMONT HOUSE,
Thursday Evening, Jan. 31, A. D. 1861, A. L. 5861.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
Nathan W. Huntley, Alexander G. Gray,
Wilson Eggleston, Jr., Jos. Goodrich,
Edward Hanchett, Jr., Jos. Perrin,
William Schwarz.

Members of the Fraternity are requested to appear in Masonic Costume.

Tickets may be procured of any member of the Committee of Arrangements, and at the Tremont House.

Price of Tickets.....$3.00.

Orchestra, Light Guard Band.
Omnibus Carriage List may be found at the Tremont House. Ja31-2t

BRYAN HALL—Clark street, opposite the Court House, Chicago, Ill.
Eminent musicians pronounce this Hall unsurpassed by any hall in the West in its tone.

Acoustics and General Appointments

It will seat 500 ladies and gentlemen, and is the only Hall in the city—by accurate count and report of CARTER & DAUKS, Architects.

The music, Audience Room is on the first floor, the entrance being across and opposite the greatest thoroughfare in the city, opposite Court House square, not the dirty alley entrance, as in other halls.

Private parties, etc., can have access by doorway to Clark street and Court House.

Is within a few rods of the National Gallery, valued at $15,000 and purchased of Geo. P. A. Healy, now occupied by a collection of the finest and most accredited portraits for the White House. The Gallery is open daily, and admission 25 cents. Exhibition of medal was awarded at the World's Fair in 1851.

Wherein all the presidents of the U. S. since Washington to Lincoln inclusive, with lots of all the other illustrious men of the country.

There is a cabinet of Relics for Fairs, Festivals, concerts, exhibitions, etc., and is provided with dressing rooms, a kitchen, [illegible] and every convenience for the accommodation of parties, etc.

Lectures, or other can be rented for Concerts, concerts, exhibitions, etc. Apply at the Hall, or address to THOS. BARBOUR BRYAN,
Ja27-6t-79 Agent in the Building.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION
LECTURES,
Commencing Thursday Evening, November, 29th, 1860,
AT METROPOLITAN HALL.
Series to consist of Twelve Lectures by the following gentlemen:

BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq.
Rev. J. C. CUYLER,
GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq.
Rev. H. W. BEECHER,
Rev. H. W. BELLOWS,
Prof. [illegible],
Hon. HORACE GREELEY,
Hon. JOHN W. FOSTER,
Dr. J. G. HOLLAND,
Rev. R. L. TOUMANS,
Prof. [illegible],
Hon. E. J. RAYMOND,
Rev. [illegible] PIERPONT.

Tickets may be had at the Book Stores of S. C. Griggs & Co. cor. Lake and Clark, and at the store of C. P. Rowe, under the Tribune, and at the Music Stores of Lyon & Healy, Higgins House, and Root & Cady's Music Rooms of the Lecture Committee, at Northrup's Block, and of the members of the Committee.

HENRY W. BISHOP, Jr., Chairman.
HENRY L. THOMAS, Sec'y.

General Notices.

LOST.—Lost on South Clark street and Lake, or on Lake street, a small package containing papers of no value to any one but the owner. The finder will be liberally rewarded if he will return it to the Tribune Office. Ja31-3t

NOTICE TO BUSINESS MEN.

A gentleman from the East, with some cash capital, wishes to form a partnership with some one in Manufacturing or Mercantile Establishment in Chicago. Inquire of LUTHER HYDE & CO., 154 Lake street. Ja30-3t

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between Hubler, McGrath & Richards, Attorneys at Law, in Lafayette, Ind., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons indebted to said firm are hereby requested to pay the same to Hubler & McGrath.

HUBLER & McGRATH,
J. C. RICHARDS.
Lafayette, Ind., Jan. 24th, 1861. ja28-12t

A RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.—Wanted, a partner with $2,000 to $3,000 capital (or less) in a well established, honorable and paying business. To a reasonable young man with the above amount this is a rare chance. For particulars enquire at store No. 4018 P. O. ja30-3t

IRON SAFE.—Any one having a second hand Safe for sale, will please call at No. 1 Tribune Office, giving

Chicago Tribune.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1861.

INTERESTING TO TAX-PAYERS.

The provision of the Constitution requiring the collection annually of a tax of two mills upon each dollar's worth of taxable property, has answered an excellent purpose both in the way of elevating the character and establishing the credit of the State abroad and in reducing the amount of its indebtedness. But, as is well known to our citizens, there is no longer any call made upon the fund thus collected. The holders of Illinois bonds refuse to present them for payment in whole or in part, and the fund goes over from year to year, accumulating by additions from the original source; being so much capital taken from the channels of trade and circulation, and locked up in the vaults of the Treasury, earning nothing for the State and paying none of its debts. That the credit of Illinois stands thus high is a source of pride and of congratulation on the part of our citizens; but that the money already collected under the constitutional provision alluded to should continue to lie dead in the Treasury, and that the tax should be levied and collected hereafter, year after year, until the people shall have adopted another Constitution, we believe, has but few, if any, advocates outside of professional politicians. The subject has engaged the attention of many of the ablest jurists of the State, and they agree generally, we believe, that the Legislature has power to suspend the collection of the tax, as well as to appropriate the fund already raised from that source to other purposes.

In accordance with this view, Mr. Mack, of Kankakee, has introduced into the Senate a bill which, if adopted, will return the dead capital to the channels of circulation, dispense entirely with the two mill tax hereafter, release the people of the State almost wholly from taxation for the next two years—the entire tax contemplated by Mack's bill being half a mill—beside leaving in the Treasury at the meeting of the Legislature in January, 1863, nearly three-quarters of a million of dollars. The justice and wisdom of this policy cannot be doubted. The people's money is locked up in the State Treasury—placed there, it is true, for a specific purpose, but which purpose it no longer meets. The question is, shall it be suffered to lie there, receive an addition annually of over a half million of dollars to be drawn directly from the pockets of the people, or shall it be used to pay the interest on the State indebtedness, meet the expenses of the Government, and the people be thus relieved from paying taxes to the amount of about two and a-half million of dollars for the years 1861 and 1862? There can be no doubt as to how the people of Illinois would answer this question, if it were directly submitted to them. Let us see if the Legislature will refuse to carry out their wishes.

REGISTRY LAW.

We believe it is agreed among the journals of both political parties in Illinois that a Registry Law, for the prevention of illegal voting, should be enacted by the Legislature at its present session. The Democratic organs affect to believe that the election in November was carried against them by fraudulent means. We deny it *in toto*, but we desire the enactment of a Registry Law, because it is eminently fair to all parties, and because it is a measure of justice due to all *bona fide* citizens—a measure which cannot be objected to by any person who desires honest voting, and who prefers the rule of the majority, legally obtained, rather than the rule of the minority accomplished through false swearing, fraudulent naturalization, importation, and other swindling.

We print elsewhere a bill now before the Legislature, to provide for a registration of voters, preceding every general or special election. The first section sets forth the objects sought to be accomplished by the bill, to-wit: Registration or Identification. Every person who votes after the law goes in force must have been registered before hand, or be identified and proved to be a legal voter, at the polls, by the testimony of two persons who have been registered. The twenty-eighth section of the bill provides that the person voting must have been a resident of the town or precinct in which he offers to vote, *for sixty days*. These two provisions are the essential features of the bill; and before going into the details of the measure, we will notice the Constitutional questions which may arise. Article VI, Sec. 1, the Constitution defines the qualifications of voters in the following words:

"In all elections, every white male citizen above the age of twenty-one years, having resided in the State one year next preceding any election, shall be entitled to vote at such election; and every white male inhabitant, of the age aforesaid, who may be a resident of the State at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall have the right of voting as aforesaid; but no such citizen or inhabitant shall be entitled to vote except in the district or county in which he shall actually reside at the time of such election.

It will be perceived that while the Constitution declares the right of every white male citizen to vote who has resided in the State one year, and who is an actual resident of the district or county in which he offers to vote, the method of ascertaining the fact of residence one year in the State and of defining what shall constitute a residence in the district or county, is left to be fixed by some other competent authority. The present election law authorizes the challenging of voters and prescribes the form of an oath to be administered to the party challenged. It also gives certain discretionary powers to the judges of election to reject votes which they may deem illegal. If these provisions are constitutional it is difficult to see why additional means of ascertaining who are voters and who are not, may not also be constitutional. If the Legislature may authorize any vote to be rejected which is not sworn in, (a proceeding not known to the Constitution,) it may obviously authorize the rejection of any vote which is not shown to be legal by registration or identification. And if, even though the voter be sworn, the judges may still refuse the vote on "satisfactory evidence that the oath or affirmation is false," it is certainly competent for the Legislature to establish rules for the taking of "satisfactory evidence." This is what is proposed to be done by the registry law.

We pass now to the details of the bill before us. It is made the duty of assessors throughout the State, while discharging the duties now devolving upon them, to make lists of the qualified voters under existing laws, in counties which have not adopted township organization, these lists must be sent to the county clerk. In counties organized under the township law the lists must be returned to the town clerks, and in cities or incorporated towns they must be returned to the clerks of the corporations. The said lists must be accompanied by an affidavit of the Assessor. It is the duty of the Clerks to reduce the lists to alphabetical order. This constitutes the first step towards registration. The next step is the appointment of boards of registry. In counties not organized under the township law this duty is to be performed by the County Courts. In all other counties the duty devolves upon the Supervisor, Town Clerk and Assessor of each town, and in cities or incorporated towns it devolves on the Common Council or trustees. The Clerks are required then to transmit to the boards of registry the alphabetical lists, and the said boards must meet on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in September in each year to perfect the lists. Additional names may be placed on the lists, upon the testimony of two registered voters that the person desiring to be registered is a duly qualified voter existing laws. All the acts of the board of registry must be open to the public. When the registry is completed it must be duly certified and delivered over to the judges of election, and must be attached by them to the poll-book returned to the canvassers. Registration shall be *prima facie* evidence of the right of the person to vote, but this evidence may be rebutted by other evidence at the polls as now prescribed by law, and the voter may be sworn. When the vote of any person has been received, it is the duty of the clerk of election to check his name on the registry list. If any person offers to vote, whose name is not on the list, the testimony of two registered voters shall be required, and the number of the voter shall be written on the back of the ballot, corresponding with his number on the poll book. The object of this provision is, of course, to detect the guilty party if the vote shall be subsequently shown to be illegal. No returns can be canvassed unless the registry list accompanies the poll book. The ballots must also be returned to the canvassers and kept six months, after whichthey may be destroyed. The penalties attached to misconduct on the part of the boards of registry, in knowingly receiving the names of persons not entitled to vote, are severe, but not, we think, by any means too severe. The crime or misdemeanor is made punishable by a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, and by imprisonment not less than six nor more than eighteen months, and still further, by incapacitating the person so convicted for holding any office of trust or profit in the State.

Such are the provisions of the bill now before the Legislature. It strikes us as being altogether fair in its general features, and as simple as it is possible to make it. We would suggest, however, that there is an important defect in the omission to provide *penalties* for the neglect or refusal of the Boards of Registry to insert the names of persons duly qualified to vote. The bill makes it their duty to so insert the names, but provides no punishment for refusal to discharge this branch of their functions. Let the penalties attach both to the wrongdoing and the neglect to do right.

CHICAGO AND PHILADELPHIA.

If the reception of the Chicago and Milwaukee deputations by the commercial men of Philadelphia, is an earnest of the feelings of the people of that city, we have fallen upon times when "brotherly love" is a reality for every day use, not a myth connected with the aborigines of Pennsylvania who have long since disappeared. Our correspondent and associate with the party writes us glowing accounts of what has happened; but pressed for room, we prefer to sum up his observations and reflections in a single editorial article in which his descriptions of locations, reports of speeches, &c., &c., are omitted.

We have printed the particulars of the formal reception of the party at the Corn Exchange, and need not now refer to it except to say that it was, while delicate and undemonstrative, exceedingly generous and cordial—a proper forerunner of the hospitalities which followed. After that was over, leisure was left for a look at the various manufacturing and industrial establishments in which that great city abounds; and though the rain was falling in torrents and the condition of the streets was such as to invite amusement in doors, the Philadelphians—among them many of the first manufacturers and wealthy merchants—who had taken upon themselves the part of companions and guides, were exceedingly obliging and attentive. Providing carriages for such of our people as were willing to brave the discomforts of the day, they did not weary with their self-imposed task; but continued their rounds until the hour when the manufacturing establishments closed. What they saw on that Thursday and the next Friday we cannot undertake to tell. The public buildings, the Academy of Fine Arts, the Academy of Natural Sciences, the Academy of Music, the Mint, Girard College, the Museums of the Medical Colleges, the charitable institutions, Insane Asylums, &c., as well as the iron mills, furnaces, silk mills, woolen mills, cotton factories, and the thousand and one other establishments which make Philadelphia great and prosperous, were freely thrown open, and successively visited. Where these had been seen before (many of the party were familiar with the city,) the picture galleries and libraries of private gentlemen, the studios of the artists, and the great conservatories in which the wealthy indulge their botanical tastes, were free to the inspection and admiration of the visitors. Wherever the party went, whether to the places where Art was to be enjoyed, or to the localities in which the triumphs of mechanical skill and industry were to be admired, they were accompanied by those whose familiarity with what was to be seen made them the most intelligent guides and safest of a visers. Our correspondent, in his enthusiasm, says that the business of the upper-five thousand of the commercial and manufacturing classes in Philadelphia, was, for these two days, sole y the gratification of the guests. On Thursday evening, after the Opera, for which tickets were distributed, a great number of supper-parties, to some and of which almost every Chicago man was invited—the invitations being dictated by acquaintance or business—closed the day. In this way the hospitality was as unusual as it was delightful.

The great festival was reserved for Friday evening, when 351 persons sat down to a sumptuous entertainment at the Continental Hotel. This banquet was, so say all Philadelphians, the most elegant affair that was ever gotten up in their city. The great dining hall of that most admirable of hotels was *brilliantly* illuminated and handsomely decorated, and the tables presented a succession of the triumphs of the cooks, confectioners and wine-makers' skill. We of Chicago, not without a certain reputation for the carelessness of expense which accompanies public demonstrations, have never made an approach to an entertainment like that. It is indelicate, after drinking one's wine and enjoying his ices, to praise the expenditure which has procured the gratification; but we hope we shall not be charged with exceeding the reserve which belongs to guests when we say, that on that feast alone, our Philadelphia friends lavished $3,500—or ten dollars a plate. Cost in this case, says our correspondent, was a measure of worth; and instead of sending the bill of fare and wine list, he gives the figures, and thus allows the imagination to do its work in wondering what were the viands and liquids which were furnished at this unusual rate. In all that followed the songs, speeches and sentiments—it was the aim of the givers of the feast to assure their guests of the genuineness of the feeling which had prompted the invitation and the efforts which followed its acceptance, and the guests themselves, not inferior in politeness, paid back the compliments with a rate of interest which is illegal anywhere else than in the West. The speeches as reported our readers have already enjoyed. They admit of criticism inasmuch as they wandered from the occasion to the business of Union-saving; but in the main they are those which the time and place called forth. We will not quarrel either with the Union saving, because the presence of Commodore Stewart was calculated to provoke not only a remembrance of the conflicts in which he had taken part for the Union, but a lively vision of those which seem to be approaching that the Union may be maintained.

We can have no doubt that the visit of Chicago to Philadelphia and the opening to the eyes of the West, the manifold advantages of the sea-board city as a place of trade, will be followed by great results. The Philadelphians themselves would distrust our sincerity were we to pretend that they have advantages in a purely commercial way that their great rival, New York, does not possess. But we do, them no more than justice when we say that the uniform opinion of all their mercantile guests is that in a large class of domestic goods the markets and manufacturing establishments of Philadelphia lead the world—an opinion which if entertained by the shrewd dealers of this and our sister city, will soon bear fruit. Promising to recur to this matter again, and to point out with more particularity the trade in which we of the West and they of Philadelphia have a common interest, in which, when once developed, nothing can interfere, we close this too brief and by far too imperfect resume of one of the most delightful excursions in which any class in Chicago has ever shared since excursions became the fashion of the land.

*OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

How Floyd Supplied the South with Arms—His Confession of Treasonable Designs—Scott and Floyd—Mason, and Hunter Cheated Buchanan.

[From our own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1861.

The statement furnished by the War Department to the Military Committee of the House in relation to the removal of public arms from Northern armories and arsenals and their distribution over the South, was not deemed satisfactory by the committee, whereupon Secretary Holt ordered a thorough examination to be made of the distribution of the arms from the 1st of January, 1859, to January 1, 1861. Col. Craig, of the Ordnance Department, reported that Floyd had ordered the transfer of one hundred and fifteen thousand arms of the latest and most approved pattern, from the Springfield and Watervliet arsenals to different arsenals at the South as follows:

	Percussion muskets.	Altd. muskets.	Percus. rifles.
Charleston (S. C.) arsenal	9,260	5,720	2,000
North Carolina arsenal	15,408	7,520	2,000
Augusta (Ga.) arsenal	18,280	7,609	2,000
Mount Vernon, Ala	9,260	5,720	2,000
Baton Rouge, La	18,260	11,420	2,000

The arms thus transferred, which were at the Charleston arsenal, the Mount Vernon arsenal, the Baton Rouge arsenal and the Augusta arsenal, have been seized by the authorities of the several States of South Carolina, Alabama Louisiana and Georgia, and are no longer in the possession of the Ordnance Department.

Those stored at the North Carolina arsenal were seized, but the Governor has promised to restore them to the United States Government. But it is extremely doubtful whether this promise will be fulfilled. These arms have all been seized by the rebels precisely as Floyd intended they should be. In addition to these standard arms, Floyd sold or had for short of a quarter of a million of Government percussion muskets to various Southern States for $2.50 each, worth on an average $12. The Government armories have been literally sacked and pillaged to provide traitors with the means of destroying the Union. Not only were innumerable muskets, rifles and pistols sent South, but vast quantities of cannon, mortars, powder, ball and shell.

The attempt to transfer one hundred and twenty-four heavy battering guns from the Pittsburgh Arsenal is yet fresh in the public mind. It was pretended that they were wanted to equip certain Southern forts. But Secretary Holt writes to the Pennsylvania delegation that "on investigation it was satisfactorily ascertained that the fortifications in question were not at all in a condition to receive that armament, nor will they probably be for several years to come." He says, furthermore, in relation to them, that they "were not manufactured for the forts to which they had been ordered to be forwarded, nor had they been purchased by any special appropriation for the erecting or arming of these forts. They would have been entirely useless at the points for which, under the order for shipment, they were destined."

Therefore he countermanded Floyd's illegal order and remanded the guns back to the arsenal, where they now are, and if ever brought out, will be used to defend the Union.

At the treason banquet at Richmond, given in honor of his services to destroy the Government, Floyd made a speech, and among other interesting revelations, he divulged the following:

"As good luck would have it, I happened to be called to the Cabinet and placed at the head of the War Department. I then thought my hands were strengthened. Gentlemen, it is a Northern sentiment. Let me insist that you remember the remark: there is a significance. In it beyond what General Cass said—it is a *Northern sentiment*. It is the controlling element of politics. I saw that I said there must be force. The President said to him in reply, in the council chamber, 'I have considered this question with great care, and I differ with Secretary of State—I have made up my mind. The interests of the country do not demand a reinforcement of the forces in Charleston. I cannot do it—I will not do it—and I take the responsibility of it upon myself.' I said to him he said, and from that day this glorious old Premier sent in his resignation. Then, gentlemen, *I stepped into lonely ground*, but when he left, I could not help cocking my eye and saying, 'God speed you, old man, to the North!' (Laughter and applause.) Thus stood the controversy. In the meantime another had been called upon the tapis. Another man had made his appearance. That was a reckless adventurer by the President to send for General Scott in this emergency. What could I feel, and what could I say? I said send for General Scott; and as quick as lightning could carry it from the metropolis to the great commercial emporium of the country, a summons was sent for General Scott to come on, and in good time the old General was on the ground. The General had ideas upon the great question involved very different from mine. General Scott was a soldier. I had the highest of respect for the sentiments of a soldier who had been a soldier winning laurels in the field from the time that I was at school in my earliest childhood to this time. Gen. Scott is a soldier, he is a general, he has fought on battle-fields where the fortunes of a great rel, the captain of the age beyond a doubt. Gen. Scott had a programme. It was what I might call an Abrahamic idea: It proposed to allay all spectres of trouble and disagreement and bring peace to the country. He said to me, as the Secretary of War, as his superior. I did not like it. (Applause and laughter.) I told him I did not like it in very unmistakable language. He went immediately before the President and submitted it to him, and he did not very much like it at that time. I will tell you what it was, and why I did not like it. Gentlemen, Fort Sumter was to be taken possession of, also Castle Pinckney, and Fort Moultrie was to be strengthened. The forts in Georgia were to be occupied and held; the forts of Florida were to be taken possession of and strengthened; the forts in Alabama were to be dealt with in like manner; the forts in Louisiana were to be occupied by the troops of the United States; and, in addition to this, ships-of-war and revenue cutters were to be stationed in the waters of the South. There was the programme and there was the plan. There was the coercive policy, which is Gen. Scott's policy. On the other hand, the North, when Congress met on the same end, to deprive us outright of what has become a mere cheat, a sham, a delusion; and to confer upon our southern brethren the right to own, for ever, their property which we cowardly Republicans have locked the spirit to see according to our own judgment.

But again: when the Republican party got elected a *national* President themselves—Mr. Breckinridge for instance—Floyd would not because of a lack of will on the part of the people, but a minority of votes. If they had had enough of these, south of the Ohio River, to answer their purpose, doubtless we should not now have had a change in the Cabinet, nor about the election of a "national President." The real trouble is not that a sectional President has been elected, but that the corresponding wave of sectional votes not being on their side, they were unable to elect a sectional President of their own sectional stripe. In the report of the Missouri Compromise, in spite of the entreaties and remonstrances of those whom they now abuse, they forced a sectional question on the country, and now, like a spoilt child, cry because what they term a sectional President has been elected. Having sowed the wind, they object stoutly to reaping the whirlwind. That is the whole kind.

But, substantially, their claim amounts to this: That we ought to have cast enough of our votes for one of their sectional men to have elected him, in which case, having received votes from both sides of the line, he could not be said to be a sectional President. But why not cast a part of their votes for our candidate? True, they were not actually needed; but for the same reason, they could have been given at less cost, and so Mr. Lincoln would have been relieved of the imputation of being a sectional President, the country calmed, and the Union not only saved, but actually never endangered. Seeing they could have prevented all this trouble so cheaply, why did they not do it? "But it was your ball gored my ox." See Kossuth. [Loud laughter.]

The root of all this strife is just here: The slaveholders (or rather those of them who mould the creed and direct the movements of the party), feel that their hold upon their slaves is not secure as long as the whites are free. Having long since reduced the whites of the South to practical slavery, they are moving earth and hell to place their feet on the necks of the whites of the North. In this they have gloriously failed. The audacity of the Republicans in refusing to allow a portion of the public domain has maddened them beyond bounds, until, like the enraged viper, they have at length commenced to "sting themselves to death."

The pile ril in which their beloved Union was placed. It is frightful to contemplate the consequences that might have ensued had Floyd & Co. remained in power a few weeks longer. They had their preparations nearly completed for a forcible seizure of the Capital and National archives, and the establishment of a Provisional Government at Washington. The gun powder plot of Guy Fawkes, to blow up the British Parliament and King, was not more comprehensive in aim or criminal in intent.

CHICAGO.

MOBOCRACY IN MICHIGAN.

Anti-Slavery Meeting Broken Up—Church Furniture Demolished, Windows and Doors Smashed, etc.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 28th, 1861.

Mobocracy is triumphant. Our usually quiet town has been treated to a rehearsal of the Anti-Abolition riots which had been considered the special property of benighted Boston, Lowell, New York and Philadelphia, and which, like theirs, will probably be trumpeted as the uprising of the "starved mechanics" or, more probably, of the students of the University of Michigan. The object of this rather startling demonstration was a small squad of Garrisonian Abolitionists and Spiritualists who attempted to hold an Anti-Slavery Convention in this place. Notices have been posted for a week past under the heading "No Union with Slaveholders religiously or politically," announcing that the Abolitionists had been up to come up for settlement, (God helping us) final settlement," and inviting the "Friends of Freedom" to assemble in Convention here, Saturday, Sunday and Monday. Parker Pillsbury of Boston, Mrs. Griffing of Ohio, and H. S. Stebbins of the place. Several Democratic students, together with some town rowdies, had declared that Pillsbury should not speak. A large crowd collected in and about the small spiritualist church and were on hand at the hour for the first disturbance, by Mrs. Griffing. For a while a row seemed inevitable; finally, however, it vented itself in howling resolutions condemning "traitors, whether North or South," and "those who by discussion attempted to widen the breach between the North and South." The crowd gradually dispersed, together with quiet house in the evening if the Abolitionists would allow free discussion.

In the evening a large crowd, largely made up of rowdies, took possession of the house and appointed their chairman; but the other party on arriving would not submit, saying that they had been invited, and should have been illegally forestalled before the appointed time for meeting. The rowdies re-elected their presiding officer and completely broke up the meeting, and then proceeded to demolish the church furniture, windows and doors. Pillsbury and the women escaping through the back window managed to get to the train. The board fencing closed the ringleaders tried to pass some resolutions and adjourn, but their hounds had tasted blood and thoroughly aroused, would not be satisfied, and on the first expression of disapprobation by some law students of the University, they set upon them and severely injured two or three of them. Some of the rowdies got inside of the building, tearing up the benches and speaker's stand, overturning the stove and smashing in the windows. The fire-bells and the fire-bells rings only saved the house from being burned down. Having finished their work, the rowdies adjourned to the doggeries to consume whisky and to boast of their exploits through the night and to the first expression of disapprobation by some law students of the University, they set upon them and severely injured two or three of them. Some of the rowdies got inside of the building, tearing up the benches and speaker's stand, overturning the stove and smashing in the windows. The

Medical Notices.

Sweet's Infallible Liniment.—Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is recommended by any, in preference to the many worthless nostrums now offered to the public, for the cure of Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises or Wounds, Burns or Scalds, Chilblains or Frost Bites, Sore Throat, Croup, Colic, Cramp, &c., it will almost instantly relieve pain. Those who have used it will not be easily persuaded to try any other, as they well know that a few applications will cure the most severe case. Those who have not used it, should not suffer another day, but get a bottle and be relieved. Sold by druggists generally. Price 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is the best remedy for Sore Throat, Croup, Colic, Cramp, Chilblains or Frost Bites, Sprains, Bruises, Burns or Scalds, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Earache, Lumbago, Pain in the Side or Back, Stiff Joints, Contracted Muscles, Wounds, Piles, Sore Breasts, Sore Nipples, Caked Breasts, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammatory Diseases generally, and all Pains and Aches to which the human family are subject. Every family should have a bottle of this Liniment, and its timely use would save many times its cost in doctor's bills. Every traveler should have a bottle with him, as it is liable to be needed at any moment. Every one who has used it will procure it when they can get it, and will not be persuaded to try any other. Sold by druggists generally. Price 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is the best remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1861.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, 1861.

The market for Eastern Exchange to-day was less active, and the tendency was rather downward, although we have no change to note in rates. The Bank rates were ¼c per cent. buying, and ¼ per cent. selling. On the street gold bills were easily obtained at ¼c per cent., and some were sold at ¼c.

PREMIUM AND DISCOUNT FUNDS.

The following table shows the closing rates of P. Granger Adams, Esq., editor of the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, &c.:

	BUYING.	SELLING.
	Prem.	Prem.
Exchange on New York	¼c	½c
N. Y. & N. Eng. solvent Bank Notes	¼	½
Ohio, Ky., and Indiana State	—	½
Michigan, and Canada	¼	½
New Jersey and Iowa Banks	¼	½
Penn., Md., Mo. & Penn'sd. Banks	Par	¼
Gold	¼	½

DISCOUNT MONEY.

	Buying.	*Dis.*
Illinois State Bank	12	15
Va., N. C., Ala., Ga., & old Tenn.	5	6
South Carolina	5	6
Stock Banks of Tenn. and S. C.	5	6

CINCINNATI.—*The Gazette* of yesterday says:

In the market for New York exchange, the supply and demand were about equal, and the rates were firmly maintained at ¼@¾ prem. buying, and ¾ prem. selling. Dealers were able to buy little or no sight drafts. The remitting bankers are now doing considerable in the way of returning bank notes, mostly current here and Indiana. Philadelphia sight was steady at ¼ prem. buying and ¾ prem. selling. Baltimore had a wide range, some of the dealers taking it at ¼ prem. while Tom is very little demand for banker's checks on this point, but we quote them at par and ¼ prem. Selling of exchange doing in gold. Sales of Ohio issues sight is dull at par and ¼ prem. buying, and ¾@¾ prem. selling. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
New York sight	¼@¾ prem	¾@¾ prem
Boston	¼@¾ prem	¾@¾ prem
Philadelphia	¼@¾ prem	¾@¾ prem
Baltimore	¼ dis. @par	par@¼ prem
New Orleans	¼@¾ prem	¾@¾ prem
American Gold	¾@¾ prem	¾@¾ prem

Western uncurrent money was 1 per cent. lower to-day, and we now quote it by buying rates at ¾@¾ dis. for Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin and Iowa.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, 1861.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye Bar'y bu.
G. & C. U. R. R.	461	1000	168	436	
C. & R. I. R. R.	730	500			
C. B. & Q. R. R.	1400	1000		3000	345
G. & C. U. R. R.	544	3000	10537	669	735
C. & N. W. R. R.	629	1784		79	
C. & A. R. R.	1035				
Total	4819	12325	22082	2155	1080

	De'd Live Lard	Hogs	Hogs Cut	Meats	High'st Price Hd's
G. & C. U. R. R.	1000	960	14	100	7260
C. & R. I. R. R.	1000	74	75	90	
C. B. & Q. R. R.	219			90	10815
G. B. & C. R. R.	3300	3533	58	129	10849
C. & N. W. R. R.	948				10815
C. & A. R. R.	79			50	1200
Total	34320	1987	147	457	21697

The receipt of Hogs, live and dressed, during the past twenty-four hours, amounted to 3,230—of which 1983 were dressed. Notwithstanding the falling off in the supply, the market to-day was quiet and rather easier, sales ranging from 3½@4.40. Live Hogs were also quiet at $3.50@3.50 gross.

The Provision market is inactive and quiet. Buyers of Mess Pork are less anxious, but the offerings are light, and we have no change to note in prices. A lot of 80 bbls good Country Mess was sold to-day at $16.25, and outside lots of City packed can be had at the same figure. There is nothing doing in Cut Meats. Lard is dull and heavy, with sales of 40 bbls prime leaf at 10c.

The Flour market was dull and the sales trifling at $4.20@4.45 for choice to fancy spring extras, and $3.50 for spring Super. Wheat was steady and quiet, with sales at 75c@78c for No. 2, and 81c for No. 1 Spring in store. Corn was dull and unchanged, with sales at 29c for Yellow and 28¾c for Mixed. Oats neglected. Rye and Barley were nominal. Sales of Timothy seed at $1.60. Clover Seed advanced 5c @10c. Timothy Seed firm.

Commercial News by the Niagara.

[From William Haughton & Co.'s Liverpool Prices Current.]

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12, 1861.

The hard frost lately reported continued until last evening, when a thaw set in, which has since increased.

GRAIN.—The difficulty attending the transport has further limited, together with the apprehension of a further addition to the Bank rate, have had a depressing effect on the market, and throughout the week there has been a want of buyers for all articles. On Tuesday, wheat declined 1d@2d per cental, and Flour 6d per barrel, and during the past few days very little has transpired in any branch of the trade. Our market yesterday was very flat, and throughout the week a little disposition shown to make purchases. Wheat was neglected, and the transactions reported were in no measure worthy of notice. Prices were very irregular and generally 1d@2d below the quotations of Tuesday, the finest qualities only showing any firmness. The limited business done at Baltimore was 5s@6s per quarter lower, but little quotable change. Western do like 5s@30s 6d; red southern 6s@6s 3d; white do 6s@6s 6d; Canada 6s@6s 3d; Milwaukee 6s 6d@6s; Chicago spring 6s 6d@6s 9d per 8 bush. Flour was little inquired for and to effect sales some reduction would have willingly been made. We hear of sales of Empire mills at 24s; Ohio 23s@23s 6d; Baltimore and Philadelphia 21s@23s 6d; western canal 20s@21s 6d; Indiana 19s@20s; Genesee 24s@25s. Oatmeal inactive, but little current worthy of notice, holders asked 2s for white, 23s@23s for yellow per 280 lbs. Indian Corn in little demand, but there were buyers at 6d @ 6d 3 under these figures. To-day the market has been very quiet and prices nominal. Our formers have been disappointed for the week ending 5th inst. 66,130 qrs. Wheat, at an average price of 6s 8d per 8 gals, against 66,270 qrs at 6s 6d in same week of 1860, and 90,879 qrs at 40s 6d in 1859. The imports from the 4th to the 10th inst. consist of 31,393 qrs Wheat, 1,000 qrs Barley, 19 qrs Malt, 1,871 qrs Oats, 4,376 qrs Beans, 11,194 qrs Peas, 9,262 qrs Indian Corn, 3,000 brls Indian Corn Meal, 4,819 brls Flour, and 1,092 sacks and 13,051 brls Flour. The exports for the same period are 6,600 qrs Wheat, 2,000 brls Flour, 200 brls Oats, 36 qrs Beans, 173 qrs Peas, 4,788 qrs Indian Corn, 1 brl Indian Corn Meal, 27 loads Oatmeal, 1,558 sacks and 2,079 brls Flour.

PROVISIONS.—Beef.—The article has had hardly any attention, the sales being under 200 tierces, quiet in retail, and low for wonder for all qualities, dealers busy, with caution, and only to supply immediate wants. We quote new mess, per tierce, old, 65s@75s, new Shields 60s@ 6d, ordinary, old 39s@ 60s, new 72s 6d@80s, India mess, old 75s@80s, new 90s@95s 6d per 304 lbs. Pork.—The supplies of American are understood barrels, including 30 brls "Hubbard's" at 72s 6d, to new mess, but little in the market, and Irish in good supply. We quote P. M. eastern 75s@77s 6d, western 72s 6d@75s, repacked 67s 6d@70s, and in bags. Bacon.—Arrivals of new have been pouring in by each steamer, but buyers do not come forward, the sales are quite limited, and at a reduction of 6d @ 1s per cwt. on all descriptions. We quote long middles, boneless, 56s@58s, short do 54s@56s, Limerick and Cumberland 52s@54s, shoulders 48s@54s per cwt. Lard.—Needy buyers have had to come forward, and some 600 packages have been sold chiefly at 60s for refining, a few tierces of culinary brought 61s per cwt. Cultivators are now very firm in stock, and at some little reduction would clear the market, but holders are firm at 60s, at which price it seems likely many may realize. The sales of the week amount to 1,000 brls, and 1,000 packages, and we quote fine culinary 61s 6d@62s, good refining 58s 6d@59s 6d per cwt.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

CINCINNATI.—Yesterday's *Gazette* contains the following:

The receipts of hogs during the last forty-eight hours comprised 3,000 head. The demand was fully equal to the offerings, and the market opened firmly at $3 90@4.00@4.05@4.10, the leading figure for good averages. For pork, bulkmeats and bacon, the market continues to rule firm, and the packers are disposed to accede fully to the demands of holders. The demand for mess pork was not with considerable freedom to-day, but we sold over 5,000 brls country and city sold at $17, and 900 brls choice city brands at $17.50. Lard, in tierces, was quite mostly held at $17.25, but there seemed to be no disposition to pay that figure. Bulk meats were a shade better than on Monday, with sales of 400 hhds for shoulders, and 25 hhds for sides, holders at close asking 3½c for shoulders in bulk and 4½c for sides, with buyers at 3¾c. Sales of green hams were made at 7¼c. Lard tierces dull and heavy, with little sale quotable at over 10c. The advices from New Orleans are unfavorable. Small sales of keg at 10½c. The east stand movements of hog products have been very active of late, we have compiled the following statement of inspections for the week, which will prove interesting. The receipts and shipments are from November 1st, to January 27th, in each year:

EXPORTS.	1860-61.	1859-60
Meat, hhds	10,809	10,114
Meat, tierces	14,696	7,909
Pork, tierces	30,202	26,115
Pork, boxes	15,574	4,638
Pork, bbls	60,395	36,646
Lard, kegs	43,195	20,923
Lard, bbls	15,147	18,073
IMPORTS.	1860-61.	1859-60
Meat, hhds	196	522
Meat, tierces	16	1,466
Pork, brls	12,926	6,967
Pork, boxes	919	551
Pork, bbls	3,004	4,380
Lard, kegs	10,447	17,843
Lard, bbls	8,429	8,866

Reducing meats to pounds, the figures compare as follows:

	1860-61.	1859-60
Imports, lbs	2,000,000	7,000,000
Exports, lbs	31,397,088	21,907,760
Increase in exports, lbs		9,989,328
Decrease in imports, lbs		5,000,000
Showing a decrease of		14,989,328

The number of hogs packed so far this year is about the same as last, but there is an increase in weight equal to 10 lbs per head, and also an increase including barrel pork and box meats, 4,500,000 lbs. Deducting this from the above deficit, and we have a net deficiency in the exports of the season of 10,489,000 lbs, supposing the stocks on November 1st to have been 1859 to have been the same. Upon the latter point we have no means of estimating correctly, but it is our impression that there was an excess in that November of 2,000,000 lbs, which would reduce the deficit in stocks to 4,500,000 lbs. It is seen by the figures given above that the heavy east in increase in shipments that has been the case in all months, the case of the former being 12,989 brls, and of the latter 6,963 brls, against 6,026 brls in 1859. The increase in the imports of pork of 8,080 brls. Deducting this, and we have a net increase in shipments of the two articles of 19,889 brls. This is the basis for ascertaining the proportion of sides, shipped in bulk or received in the shape of bulk meats, but independent of these figures we know that the stock of side-meat, in bulk, barrels or boxes, is now less in proportion than that of other parts of the hog, and it is seen there has been a heavy increase in the exports, and a large falling off in the receipts. The movement of barrel shows the following differences:

Exports, increase	30,979	
Imports, decrease	7,780	
Total, deficit, brls	38,759	
Or, in pounds, this year, there have been shipped 3,879,500 lbs less pork, and 15,000 brls.		

On Lard, dec. 30.—Provisions.—Market quiet and steady. Sales of 200 tierces, and holders pressing for more. But little coming forward, and the market bare. Sales of 100 brls city mess at $17.50, and 100 brls Indiana mess at $17.25. Sales of 200 tierces Lard in two equal lots at 10½c and 10¾c. Sales of 50 brls Shoulders at 4½c. Sales of 100 brls Hams at 7½c. Sales of 100 brls Sides at 5½c. Sales of 100